

SOLANUS

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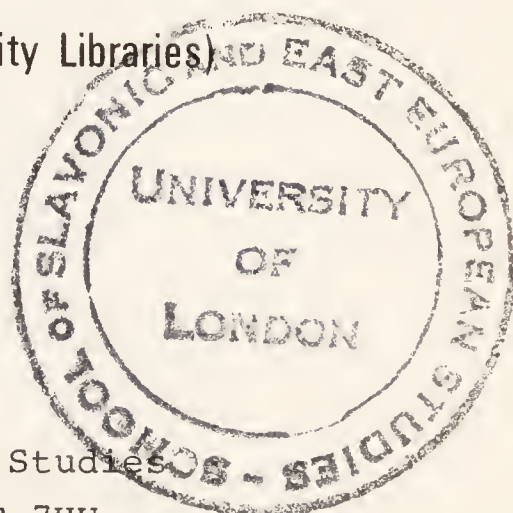
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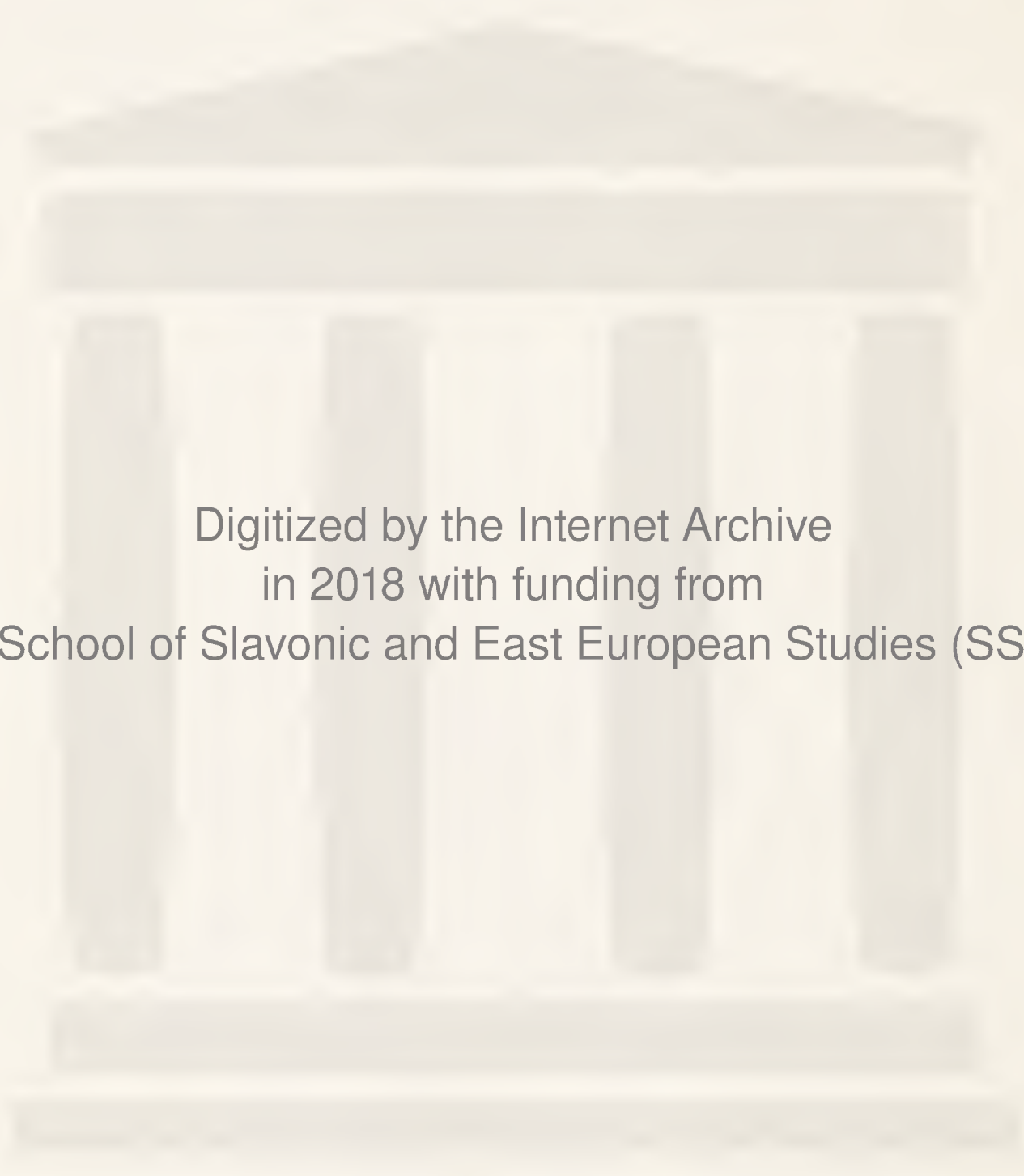
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SOLANUS



The Editor would like to thank the British Library Reference Division and the Centre for Russian and East European Studies, University of Birmingham, for typing the text of this issue.

This will be the last number of Solanus to be distributed free of charge. No.12, 1977, will be available only at a subscription price of £1.00. An order form is enclosed. It is hoped to increase the size of future issues.

Copies of the following numbers of Solanus are still available, price £0.50 each: 1 (November 1966), 2 (June 1967), 5 (March 1970), 7 (February 1972), 8 (March 1973), 9 (June 1974) and 10 (June 1975). Reprints of the article by Jenny Brine, 'A reader's guide to the Lenin Library, Moscow, and a guide to Moscow bookshops', are also available, price £0.40 each.

Orders for back numbers and for the reprints should be sent to Mrs. Olive Kamtekar, Slavonic and East European Branch, British Library Reference Division, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG. Cheques and postal orders should be payable to the SCONUL Slavonic and East European Group.

READER INSTRUCTION AND RUSSIAN STUDIES.

EXPERIENCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

P.P. Burnett

The purpose of this article is to describe the current programme of library and bibliographical instruction offered to undergraduate students of Russian and Soviet studies at the University of Lancaster. The Library has been collecting material in this field for less than a decade, hence its holdings cannot hope to rival those of the larger and longer established universities. In this period some six thousand items have been purchased - a total more than adequate to support undergraduate courses, and certainly large enough for students to encounter problems in finding the material they need. Only when students are able to exploit the collection to its fullest extent and can use library resources effectively and independently, can they be said to be taking full advantage of the educational programmes provided by the University. Courses in library and bibliographical instruction are organized for this purpose.

At Lancaster all new undergraduates are expected to attend a short tape/slide production entitled "Introduction to the Library". This is a sort of advertisement, describing in simple terms the services and facilities available in the Library.

Three other tape/slide programmes on "How to borrow a book", "How to use the author catalogue", and "How to use the subject catalogue" are run continuously for the first two weeks of the Christmas term in the Library catalogue hall.

It is not until the seventh or eighth week of the first term i.e. after the new students have assimilated and actually put into practice the introductory information acquired earlier, that Russian students are given an introductory lecture. This lecture provides the opportunity for the Assistant Librarian responsible for Russian Studies to introduce himself, to explain his role and the ways in which he can help the students during the course of their undergraduate career with bibliographical and information problems. The layout of the Library is briefly discussed, together with catalogues, classification, shelf arrangement etc., with particular reference to the problems likely to be encountered by students of Russian. For example, corporate entries such as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, form entries such as Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Constitution, problems of Russian transliteration are all considered. Mention is also made of the basic English-language periodicals in the field of Russian and Soviet studies, such as the Slavonic and East European review, Slavic review, Russian review, Soviet studies, Canadian Slavonic papers,

etc. Finally a short guide called "Russian and Soviet studies in the University Library" is distributed. This summarizes the major points of the lecture, gives an outline of the classification system in areas relevant to Russian studies, and provides a selective annotated list of periodicals and basic works of reference held in the Library.

The more specialised aspects of bibliographical instruction commence during the students' second year of study. Courses in Russian are so organized that it is possible for a student to study Russian history and literature as a minor or subsidiary subject without necessarily possessing a knowledge of the Russian language. These students receive similar bibliographical instruction to those with a working knowledge of the language; the difference is that only the sources in Western-European languages are discussed.

The practice at Lancaster is to orientate bibliographical lectures to particular courses. In this way they are more likely to be viewed by the students as having some immediate practical value. This is especially true if the bibliographical lecture can be linked directly to set pieces of work, essays or projects about to be undertaken by students in that course.

Each of the major courses taught by the Russian Department includes in the formal teaching time-table at least one (usually two) hours of bibliographical instruction. These are regarded as an essential part of each course and attendance at them is, if not compulsory, at least "highly desirable". Some of the optional courses open to students also include a session in the Library with the Assistant Librarian.

In the space of this article it is not possible to describe in detail the bibliographical seminars which accompany each and every course taught by the Department. However there follows below an outline of the contents and methods of presentation of four such lectures, which give some idea of the total programme of bibliographical instruction in this field.

The lecture on the bibliography of 19th century Russian literature is given to second-year Major students during the third and fourth weeks of the Christmas term; two hours are formally allocated in the teaching time-table. After emphasizing in general terms the usefulness of reference works and bibliographies and pointing out that such tools, efficiently handled, enable one to take the utmost advantage of all previous scholarship and of all existing source material, the lecture takes the form of a case-study.

For example, the students might be asked to imagine that they have to write the definitive study of Pushkin, with special emphasis on "Evgenii Onegin". The subject must be rather large so that most of the basic reference works can be reasonably and legitimately introduced. The lecture continues with a discussion of encyclopaedias, moving from the general (Bol'shaya Sovetskaya entsiklopediya; Entsiklopedicheskii slovar'; McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Russia and the Soviet Union), through the more specialised literary encyclopaedias (Harkins, Dictionary of Russian literature; Kratkaya literaturnaya entsiklopediya), to the biographical dictionaries (Russkii biograficheskii slovar'; Russkie pisateli- biobibliograficheskii slovar') and finally the dictionary of pseudonyms (Masanov, Slovar' psevdonimov russkikh pisatelei).

The general reference works listed above are circulated manually amongst the class as the Assistant Librarian describes their content and orientation. It has been found impractical to hand around more than a basic minimum of works, since it is simply impossible for all the students to examine a particular work at the precise moment it is being discussed. By the time a work reaches the last student in the group the Assistant Librarian has long finished his treatment of it and has passed to the third, fourth or fifth item on the agenda.

For the reason outlined above the lecture continues with the aid of overhead transparencies - each transparency projecting a page of a specialised reference work or bibliography relevant to the particular case-study. The first two transparencies show the bibliographies of bibliographies (Besterman, World bibliography of bibliographies; Bibliografiya sovetskoi bibliografii). The following transparencies are projected in turn, with commentary and explanation as required: Muratova, Istoriya russkoi literatury 19 veka- bibliograficheskii ukazatel'; Piksarov, Dva veka russkoi literatury; Tvorcheskaya istoriya proizvedenii russkikh i sovetskikh pisatelei; British humanities index; Social sciences and humanities index (recently divided into two separate indexes); American bibliography of Slavic and East European studies; Soviet, East European and Slavonic studies in Britain; Years work in modern language studies; MLA International bibliography of books and articles on the modern languages and literatures; Letopis' zhurnal'nykh statei; Dissertation Abstracts International; Dossick, Doctoral dissertations on Russia and the Soviet Union; Lewanski, The literatures of the world in English translation - the Slavic literatures.

In all, some 15 transparencies are shown. To show more than this number is ultimately confusing for the students. However to make them aware of

what could have been shown to them, a list of Russian literary reference works and bibliographies is distributed at the end of the lecture. It contains some eighty titles. It is intended that this list will help the students to answer a questionnaire which accompanies it. The purpose of this exercise is to give the students some practical experience in handling and using the reference works which have been discussed (and those not mentioned in the lecture but included in the list). The individual questions are devised by the Assistant Librarian but they always have obvious relevance to the students' seminar topics or term essays where possible. To facilitate this copies of proposed essay and seminar titles are made available to the Assistant Librarian by the Department. In this way there is a close link between the bibliographical lecture and the actual coursework. The following week there is a follow-up seminar in which the questionnaire is discussed. Hopefully the students will have learnt not only the use to which each reference book can be put, but which reference works to turn to when a particular category of enquiry needs to be answered.

Another bibliographical lecture incorporated into one of the compulsory academic courses deals with Russian history, 1861-1917. It is given to second-year students. At the outset a few cautionary words of warning are given about Soviet reference

works in the historical field. Students are made aware of the differences between scholarly bibliographies and the overtly didactic and tendentious recommendatory bibliographies, and some of the effects of the political climate at the time a book is published on the contents of that work are mentioned, (e.g. the Beria article in the second edition of the Bol'shaya sovetskaya entsiklopediya).

The general encyclopaedias are handed round the class as in the lecture described above, followed by historical reference works (Sovetskaya istoricheskaya entsiklopediya; Dictionary of world history; Encyclopaedia of the modern world). Overhead transparencies of the following are then shown; again each single transparency relates to a particular case-study, e.g. Stolypin's agrarian reforms: International bibliography of historical sciences; Doronin, Istoriya SSSR- ukazatel' sovetskoi literatury; Kerner, Slavic Europe; Meyer, Bibliographie zur osteuropäischen Geschichte; Shapiro, Select bibliography of works in English on Russian history, 1801-1917; British humanities index; Social sciences and humanities index; Letopis' zhurnal'nykh statei; American bibliography of Slavic and East European studies; Soviet, East European and Slavonic studies in Britain; Index to Slavonic and East European review; Index to Canadian Slavonic papers; Zverev, Krasnyi Arkhiv - annotirovannyi ukazatel' soderzhaniya; Dissertation Abstracts International;

Dossick, Doctoral dissertations on Russia and the Soviet Union.

Immediately following these transparencies brief mention is made of certain important bibliographical tools which are very relevant to the period but not necessarily to the case-study of the lecture. These might include Istoriya SSSR: annotirovannyi perechen' russkikh bibliografii; Khmelevskii, Mirovaya imperialisticheskaya voyna, 1914-1918: sistematicheskii ukazatel'; Pervaya russkaya revolyutsiya, 1905-1907: annotirovannyi ukazatel' literatury; Spravochniki po istorii dorevolyutsionnoi Rossii.

As in the case of the literary seminar, there is a more comprehensive hand-out and a questionnaire to be completed for the following week.

There is, inevitably, a certain amount of overlap and duplication between the literary and historical bibliographical lectures. If reference works are to be considered in relationship to particular academic courses (as they are at Lancaster) rather than as ends in themselves, then duplication does seem to be one of the consequences. This is not necessarily undesirable, since the two lectures do take place at different times of the year, one during the Christmas term, the other during the Lent term. Hence the repetition can serve to reinforce what has been

presented at the earlier lecture, and perhaps more important, enables students to appreciate that the same reference works can be used to tackle bibliographical problems that arise in more than one discipline.

In addition to the two seminars described above which are presented regularly, individual members of the Russian Department may request a "one-off" lecture relating to a specific optional course or project. Two such instances are worth a mention.

The first of these was in regard to a particular Russian language project. Students were given an 18 page extract from the book "Leningrad: entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik", (pp.79-97), entitled "Velikaya oktyabr'skaya sotsialisticheskaya revolyutsiya v Petrograde". The class was divided into small groups and each were given individual assignments. One group had to provide brief biographies for all names mentioned in the text; Another group was to provide general information about every geographical place name in the text; A third group had to give full translations of all abbreviations, compound word formations; whilst a fourth were asked to trace Lenin's movements as revealed through the text. The Assistant Librarian was asked to help the students with these projects by giving a seminar which would somehow incorporate the necessary and relevant information.

Consequently, special emphasis was placed on sources of biographical information (Prominent personalities in the USSR; Who was who in the USSR; Crowley, Party and government officials of the Soviet Union, 1917-1967; Haupt and Marie, Makers of the Russian Revolution; Geroi oktyabrya - biografii aktivnykh uchastnikov), the history of Leningrad (Sovetskaya istoricheskaya entsiklopediya; Leningrad- entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik; Ocherki istorii Leningrada), Soviet terminology and abbreviations (Crowe, Concise dictionary of Soviet terminology; Pushkarev, Dictionary of Russian historical terms; Samorukova, Spravochnik sokrashchenii, prinyatykh v istoricheskoi literature), geography (Kratkaya geograficheskaya entsiklopediya).

It was an unusual seminar insofar as it lent itself to the introduction of non-conventional reference works as well as the more conventional sources. For example, the following items were mentioned: the appendix of Cole and German's "Geography of the USSR" which lists the important political name changes of towns; Carew-Hunt, Guide to Communist jargon; the appendices of Soviet abbreviations in works such as E.H. Carr's "Bolshevik revolution"; the biographical appendix in the work "Revolutsionnoe dvizhenie v Rossii v sentyabre 1917"; or finally the item "Lenin:istoriko-biograficheskii atlas".

Naturally, these facts and many others were recorded on a hand-out and distributed at the end of the seminar.

The second example of the optional seminar relates to the subject of Russian dictionaries and was aimed at the small number of students following the second-year language course on "Aspects of the vocabulary of modern Russian". This involved the Assistant Librarian in a certain amount of background reading on lexicology and the theoretical and practical aspects of dictionary compilation. After a brief introduction discussing why a dictionary is made, the distinction between prescriptive and descriptive dictionaries, and general problems of vocabulary selection and word treatment, the following Russian dictionaries were handed out manually: emphasis was placed on the differences and similarities between these five works: Dal', Tolkovyi slovar' zhivogo velikoruskogo yazyka; Ushakov, Tolkovyi slovar' russkogo yazyka; Slovar' russkogo yazyka (Malyi akademicheskii); Slovar' sovremennogo russkogo literaturnogo yazyka (Bol'shoi akademicheskii); and Ozhegov, Slovar' russkogo yazyka. The lecture then progressed: bilingual dictionaries, etymological dictionaries, dictionaries of abbreviations, synonyms, antonyms, phrases and idioms, slang, foreign words and phrases. The lecture concluded with brief note about orthographical dictionaries and Bielfeldt's "Rucklaufiges Wörterbuch "

Two printed hand-outs were distributed; the first presenting an outline summary of ways in which dictionaries can be categorized; the second outlining criteria for the evaluation of dictionaries.

It is difficult to quantify the effect of these and similar lectures that have been given to students of Russian at Lancaster. Certainly, members of the teaching staff in the Russian Department agree about the need and usefulness of these classes, whilst the Assistant Librarian regards them as one of his most important functions, and without doubt, the most stimulating. The only regret is that these lectures should have to be incorporated formally into the teaching time of the Department. Experience at Lancaster (and at other universities) has shown how difficult it is to persuade students to attend bibliographical instruction classes on a purely voluntary basis. Ironically, when conversing with individual students after any lecture most of them readily admit that they have learnt something of use to them.

The purpose of this article has not been to draw any theoretical conclusions about the need for bibliographical instruction, nor to discuss teaching methods and techniques in the broad educational sense. I have tried to give some indication of the form which bibliographical instruction takes at the University of Lancaster Library.

I am sure that similar lectures are given by the Slavonic librarians of other universities. Perhaps this article will have given them some new ideas, but even more usefully, I hope this paper will stimulate others to record their experiences and impressions of Russian and Soviet bibliography.

Mr. P.P. Burnett is Assistant Librarian for Russian and Soviet Studies at the University of Lancaster.

A READER'S GUIDE TO THE LENIN LIBRARY,
MOSCOW, AND A GUIDE TO MOSCOW BOOKSHOPS.

Jenny Brine

The Lenin Library is one of the largest libraries in the world, containing over 11 million books and pamphlets and millions of journals, newspapers etc. In such a large and complex library it can be difficult to obtain the items you want. The Lenin Library does issue a guide for readers, *Pamyatka chitatelyu*, but often it is not available and anyway it is not designed to meet the needs of foreign academics. Therefore, this guide has been produced to help such readers, in particular those using the Lenin Library for the first time. It is intended as a practical guide, not as a description of the stocks.

Location

The Lenin Library is at the junction of *Prospekt Kalinina* and *Ulitsa Frunze*. There are a number of entrances to different sections and reading rooms, but you are most likely to need the entrance to Reading Rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4, which is at the top of the steps leading from *Ulitsa Frunze*.

Opening Hours

The Reading Rooms are open 9.0 a.m. - 10.0 p.m. daily, including Sundays, but are closed on general holidays, i.e. 1st January, 8th March, 1st, 2nd and 9th May, 7th-8th November and 5th December. In addition the Library closes completely about once a month for cleaning (*sanitarnyi den'*). Days when the Library will be closed are publicised well in advance; the Library usually closes at 6.0 p.m. the day before the closure.

Registration

Foreign readers register in the *Stol spravok* (just inside

entrance hall, on the right - see plan). You will need your passport and, possibly, a letter of recommendation. You should describe yourself as an *aspirant(ka)*, not as a *student(ka)*, or you may not be admitted to Reading Room no. 1 (RR1). Once you have completed the forms you will be issued a reader's card.

Admittance

Coats and bags must be left at the cloakroom for RR1 (see plan). You will be given one token for your coat and one for your bag; these are handed back when you collect your property. Small handbags and files may be taken into the Library. Do not take in any printed material; you may be searched as you leave the Library and asked to account for any suspicious material you have with you, and risk losing your reader's card. As you pass through the entrance to the Library you should show your reader's card. You will be given a control slip on which you should write your name and ticket number. Do not lose this control slip; you will need it to take out and return books; it must be given up when you leave the Library and it is difficult to get out without it. (See sample attached).

Layout and Facilities

See attached plan. There is a buffet in the basement (reached by turning right at the bottom of main stairs just before the control exit). Toilets are on the third floor (4 *etazh*), in the basement near the buffet and at the bottom of the stairs near RR1, and near the General Systematic Catalogue on the second floor (3 *etazh*). There are smoking rooms near the buffet and on the third floor (4 *etazh*). There are public telephones on the third floor, in the basement near the buffet and at the bottom of the stairs near RR1.

Catalogues

The main catalogues are on the first floor at the top of the main stairs. The attached plan and the notices in the catalogue

area should lead you to the catalogue you need. The cataloguing system used at the Lenin Library differs from ours in several ways: in particular, you will find books entered under the title where in the UK they would be entered under an editor or institution. If you have any difficulty locating entries, ask the duty bibliographer to help. The General Systematic Catalogue is on the second floor (3 *etazh*) - see plan. It closes at 5.0 p.m. daily. It is a classified catalogue which uses a different scheme to the main catalogues, and is much more complete, especially for older material. The bibliographers on duty there will help you find the drawer(s) for your subject. More recent publications are, however, not well represented in the General Systematic Catalogue, and for these you should use the main classified catalogues on the first floor. Apparently some material recorded in the General Systematic Catalogue is not recorded in the main author catalogue on the first floor.

Newspapers have a completely separate catalogue - see section on Newspapers, below.

For detailed bibliographical assistance and bibliographies go to the Central Information Bureau (off the main catalogue hall - see plan).

Ordering

To order a book from the stacks, you should complete an order form for RR1 (see sample attached). The shelfmark is on the left side of the catalogue card and should be written out in full on the order form. If several shelfmarks are given, put them all down, filling the left hand boxes first. Hand in the slips at the desk in RR1 (if there is no-one on duty there leave the slips on the desk). Material usually takes at least 3-4 hours to arrive; if it has not come within 24 hours enquire at the desk in the issuing room. (See vocabulary for useful phrases etc.)

Books may be ordered *bez shifra* if you have been unable to find a catalogue entry for a work you know to have been published. You should tell the librarian in RR1 that you are doing this and be sensible about the kind of material you apply for in this way!

Issues

Books ordered by readers are left in the issuing room for RR1 (see plan), arranged on shelves in the order of reader ticket numbers. Collect your books from the shelf and take them to the librarian on duty at the desk by the exit from the room. Give her your control slip (on which you have written your name and ticket number) and she will enter on it the number of books you have taken. When you have finished for the day take them back to the issuing room. The librarian will cancel your control slip and you should make it clear if you want the books to be kept for you (*ostavit'*) or wish them to be returned to the stacks (*sdat'*). If books are not consulted within 5 days of arrival in the issuing room they are returned to the stacks; if you come in and use them they will be left for a further 5 days.

Reading Room 1

RR1 is used by senior Soviet academics and by foreign researchers. If there is a shortage of desks foreigners are usually the first to be asked to double up. When you have found a desk, hand in your reader's card to the librarian at the desk by the door; if she is not at the desk, file your card under the number of your seat in the tray on her desk. You may also be asked to write the number of your seat on the back of your control slip.

The shelves in RR1 contain a number of useful reference works; Russian-English dictionaries are on the shelves to the right as you go in. There is no separate open-access collection for RR1 but many useful basic texts can be found in the open-access collection for RR3 (off the corridor between RR1 and the

catalogue hall). Check notices there for borrowing arrangements.

Leaving the Library

If you have finished for the day return your books as described under Issues (above). Present your cancelled control slip at the exit control to be stamped and then give it to the *militционер* who may search your files, handbag etc. Collect your coat and bag from the sections where you handed them in.

If you wish to leave the Library temporarily you should first collect your reader's ticket from the librarian in RR1 and explain that you will be coming back. Then either take your control slip to the issuing room where it will be cancelled and a note made of the number of books at your desk, or hand in your control slip and reader's ticket at the control exit in return for a special card, then return via the exit, collecting card and slip on the way.

Photocopying

Xeroxes and microfilms can be obtained from the photocopying department on the second floor (3 *etazh*). Orders from RR1 are only accepted in the afternoons (ask librarian in RR1 for exact times) and completed work is given out 9.0 a.m. - 4.30 p.m. The section is closed on Sundays.

Microfilms are much cheaper than xeroxes. From January 1976, microfilms cost 4k per frame (usually 2 pages per frame).

Obtaining photocopies is usually time-consuming and often frustrating because of queues and bureaucracy. Unpriced material and statistical material are often not accepted. Complete separate forms for xeroxing and microfilming. Order forms can sometimes be obtained in RR1, otherwise from the hatch where completed work is given out. You must insert slips of paper into the book at the points where you want copying to begin and on each slip give the following data: shelfmark of volume; author and title for book, title date and part number for a periodical; the pages you want copied; your name and ticket number. If you want

a complete volume copied you should follow this procedure inserting a fresh slip where the pagination changes (e.g. pp i-xii = 1 slip; pp 1-350=1 slip). Then complete the order form - the official will compute the total number of pages. You should also prepare a separate note giving the shelfmark and brief details of the work put in for photocopying; the official will countersign the note, which you give to the librarian in the issue room when you have your control slip cancelled.

When you have completed your forms be sure to get into the queue for the type of copying you want. When the order has been accepted hand in the book and the form to the cashier and pay. Keep your receipt.

Xeroxes are usually ready within a day or two and will be left on your shelf in the issuing room. Microfilms take about a week and have to be collected from the photocopying department. It is advisable to check the work, especially xeroxes.

Newspapers

Newspapers are not included in the general catalogues. There is a separate catalogue at the entrance to the newspaper reading room on the first floor (see plan). Newspapers should be ordered in this room; enquire then about time of delivery (some newspapers are being moved to a store on the edge of Moscow). Some volumes may be kept overnight for you.

Microfilms

Microfilms are listed in the general catalogue but to get the shelfmark you must consult the microfilms catalogue in the microfilms reading room on the first floor.

Theses

There is a separate catalogue of theses in the main catalogue hall. *Avtoreferaty* are readily available for use in RR1 - order them in the usual way. *Avtoreferaty* for the current year are only available in the Dissertations Reading Room which has a

separate entrance in the old part of the Lenin Library - *Ulitsa Marksa-Engel'sa*, d.14, pod"ezd No. 8, Ground floor. This Reading Room has a catalogue of theses, and is the only place in the Lenin Library where the original thesis may be consulted. As the *avtoreferat* is frequently long and detailed, there may not be much extra information in the actual thesis, although the bibliographical data can be useful. In order to consult an original thesis, the reader must obtain the consent of a Soviet academic. For those attached to Moscow University, the procedure is to compile a list of the theses to be consulted, giving author, title and name of examining institution. The list will be typed and duplicated in the student's *Kafedra*, and then must be signed by the student's supervisor and submitted to the *dekanat* (Dean's Office) for approval. After this, it must be approved by the librarian in charge of the Dissertations Reading Room. If the request is approved, the thesis is ordered in the usual way. Only a few theses may be ordered at a time, and as in RR1, must be consulted within 5 days. (The procedures are very similar for academics attached to the Academy of Sciences).

Current periodicals room

This is on the ground floor (turn left at bottom of main stairs, just before the entrance control).

New accessions

These are displayed in the *Zal novykh postuplenii* on the ground floor (downstairs by RR1).

Maps

These are in Reading Room No. 4 on the ground floor (downstairs by RR1).

Other reading rooms

Reading Room no. 2 (on the second floor) and its open access collection specialise in scientific and technological subjects. Reading Room no. 3 (on the first floor) and its open access

collections specialise in the social sciences and humanities. There are separate reading rooms for rare books and manuscripts, music and military affairs - interested readers should ask for directions on how to reach them.

Enquiries

The *stol spravok* by the Library entrance will help with general queries, phone 202-57-90. For enquiries about the catalogue or bibliographies ask the duty bibliographer in the catalogue hall or consult the Central Information Bureau (off the main catalogue hall). The librarians in RR1 and the issuing room can also be helpful.

Other Libraries

There are a number of more specialised libraries in Moscow to which foreign researchers with suitable introductions are admitted. These libraries are often easier to use than the Lenin Library and may be more helpful with microfilming. For instance:

INION (*Institut Nauchnoi Informatsii po obshchestvennym naukam AN SSSR*), Moskva V-418, Ul Krasikova 28/45. T.291-18-58. A fine new building. Nearly 3 million books, covers social, economic and political history as well as contemporary social sciences in the widest sense. Open 9 a.m. - 10 p.m. daily.

GPIB (*Gosudarstvennaya Publichnaya Istoricheskaya Biblioteka RSFSR*), Moskva-tsentr, Starosadskii pereulok 9. T.295-48-31. Over 2 million books. Covers social, economic and political history. Many rare and difficult to obtain works. Open 9 a.m. - 10 p.m. daily.

Ushinsky Library (*Gosudarstvennaya nauchnaya pedagogicheskaya biblioteka po narodnomu obrazovaniyu im. K.D. Ushinskogo APN SSSR*), Moskva-Zh 17, Bol'shoi Tolmachevskii pereulok 3. T.231-04-24. Nearly 1 million volumes on all aspects of education. Open 9.30 a.m. - 10 p.m. weekdays, 9.30 a.m. - 9 p.m. Saturdays,

9.30 a.m. - 6 p.m. Sundays.

GPNTB (*Gosudarstvennaya publichnaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya biblioteka SSSR*), Moskva K-31, Kuznetskii most 12. T.228-73-79.

Over a million books on all aspects of science, technology and industry. Open 9 a.m. - 10 p.m. daily.

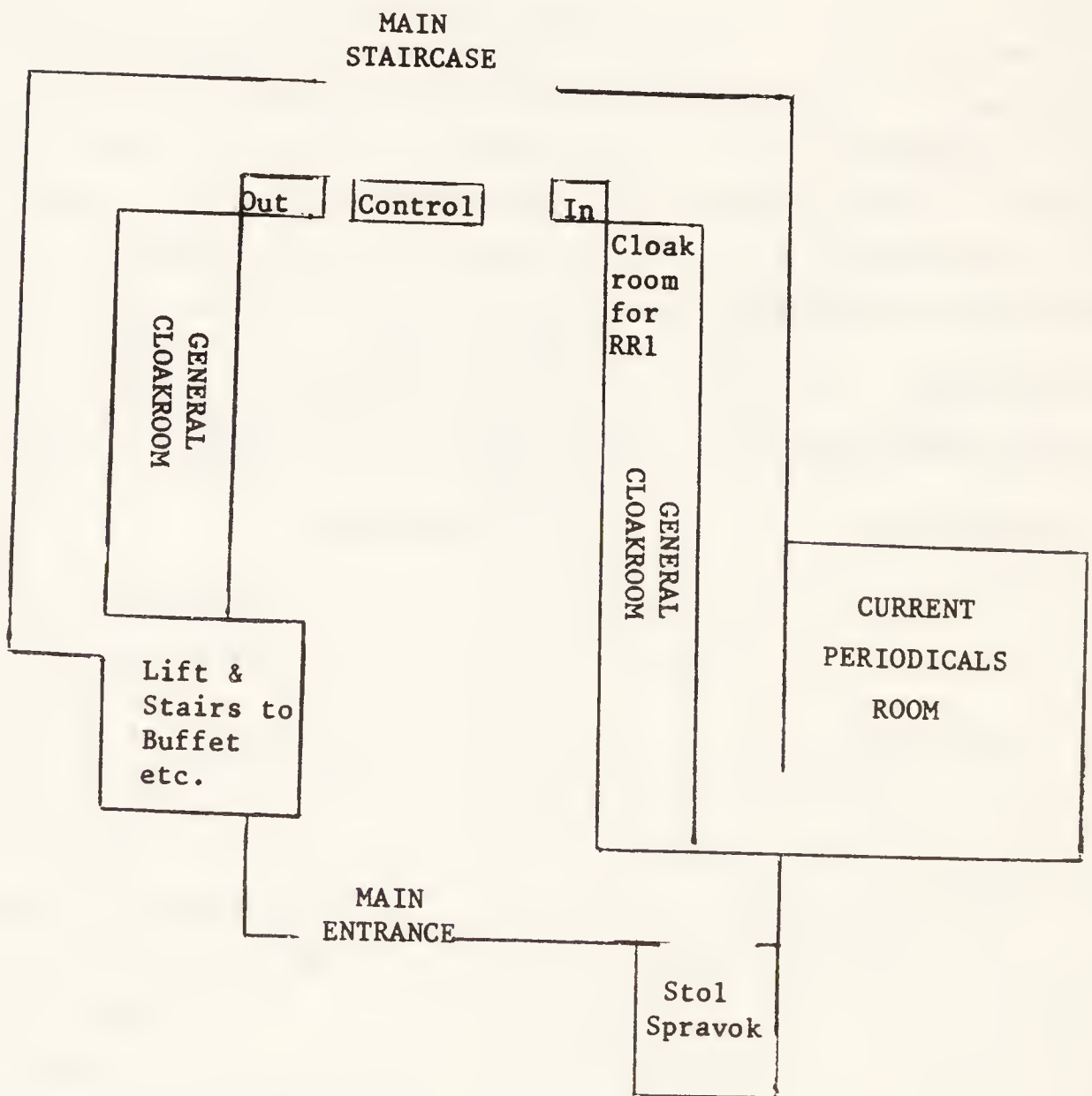
Vocabulary

The following words and phrases may be useful:-

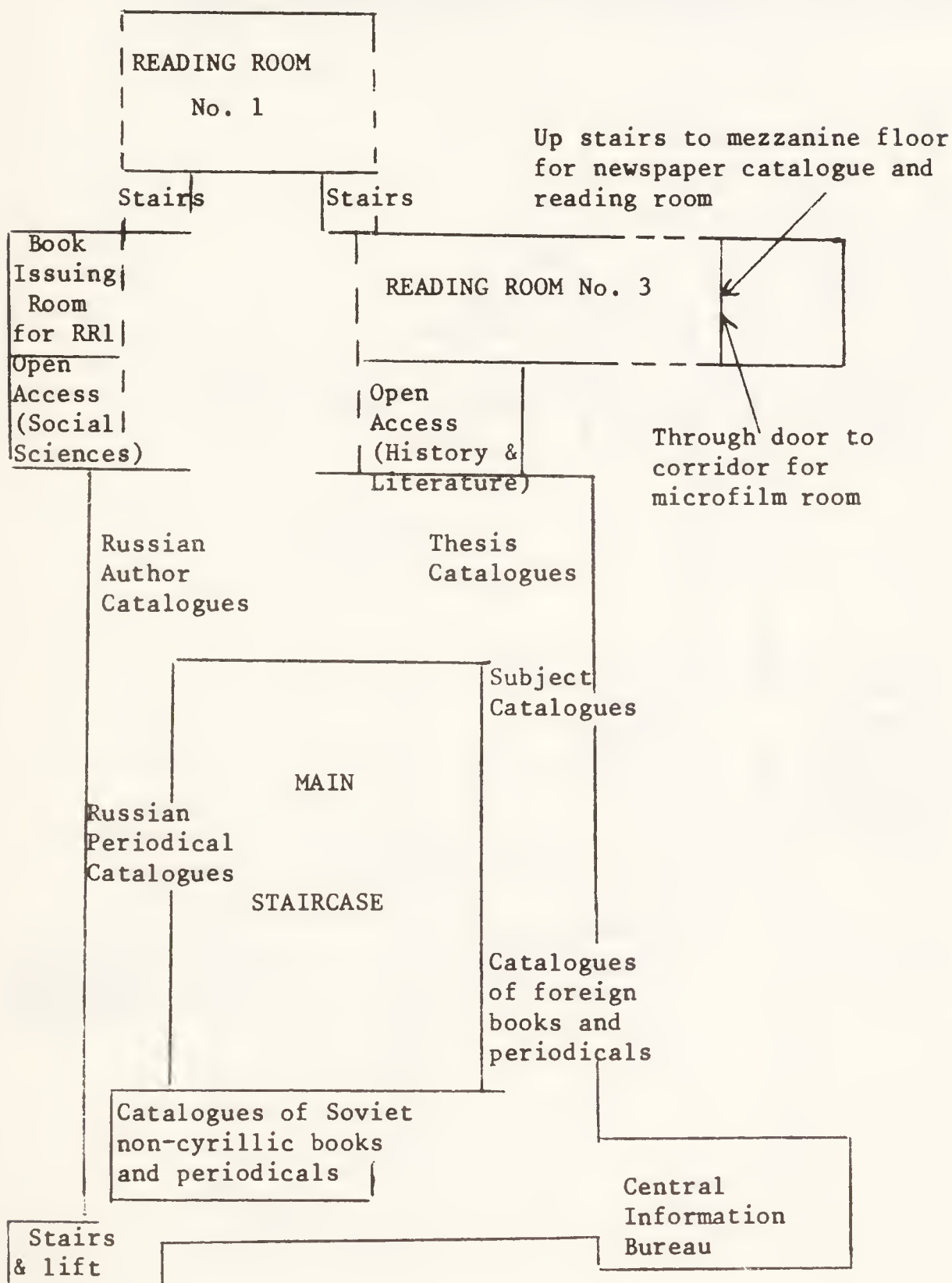
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Systematic catalogue	систематический каталог
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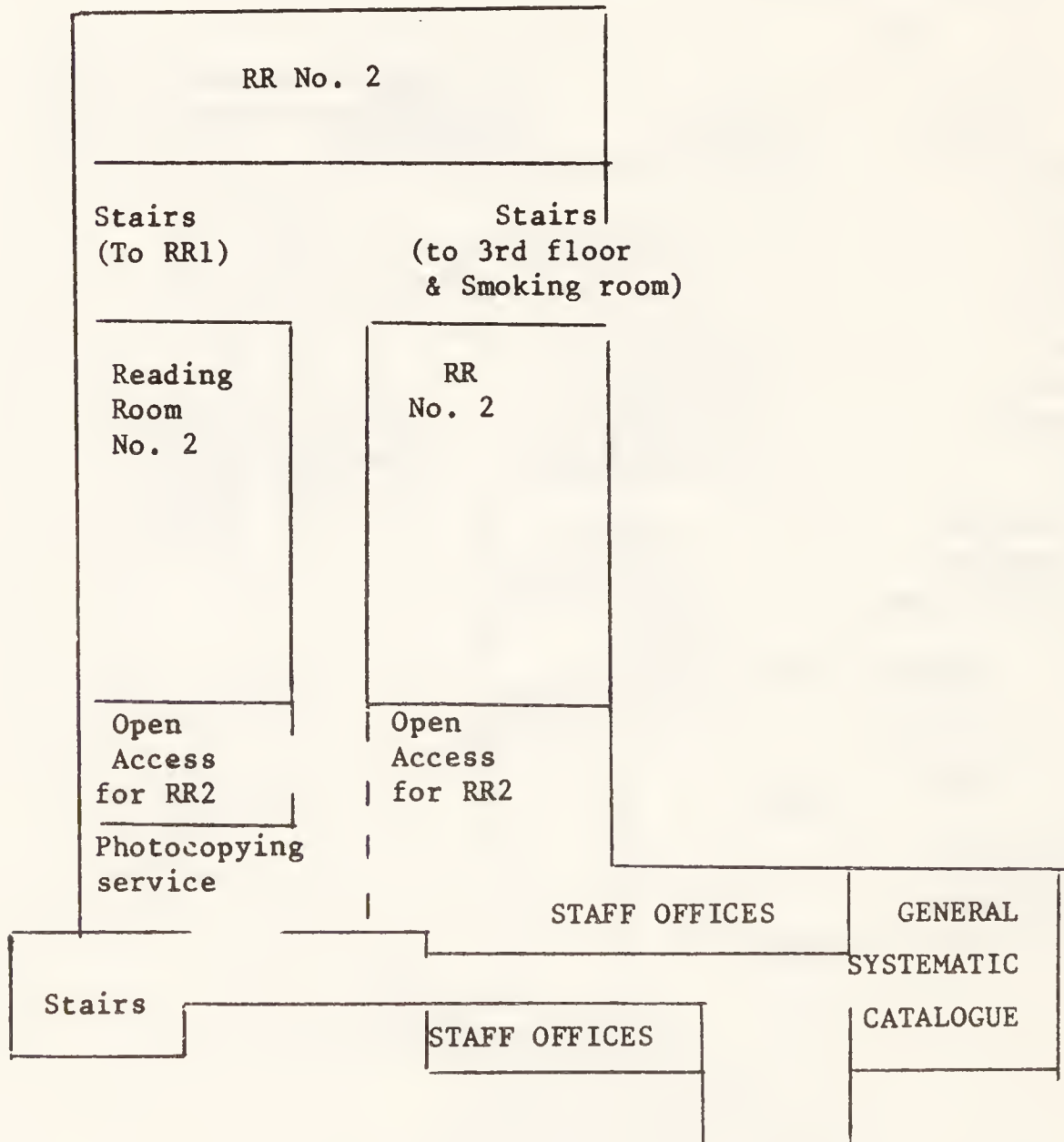
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10

MOSCOW BOOKSHOPS

This guide lists the main bookshops in Moscow and gives some hints on book buying. To find all the books on the list, you will need a transport map of Moscow. I have given directions for locating some of the major shops; ordinary tourist maps should give the main streets. First time visitors may find it useful to follow the 'Bookshop Safari' (see below).

BUYING BOOKS - Most bookshops open 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Mondays to Saturdays, with a lunch break 2 - 3 p.m. Most shops display a few books for browsing, with the rest of the stock on shelves behind the counter. Most books in stock are indicated on stock cards, kept in boxes on the counter.

If you want to see a book, show the stock card to the assistant, or point to it on the shelf and ask "pokazhite pozhaluista".

Prices are marked in the book. Pay the cashier, not the assistant.

ARRANGEMENT OF STOCK - Books and cards are arranged according to the following classification. In large or specialised shops, more subdivisions are used.

1. Political and socio-economic literature

- 1-1 Marxism-Lenism
- 1-2 CPSU
- 1-3 International Communist Movement
- 1-4 Komsomol
- 1-5 Philosophy
- 1-6 History
- 1-7 Political Economy
- 1-8 Economy of the USSR
- 1-9 Labour, Trade Unions
- 1-10 State & Law
- 1-11 International Affairs

- 1-12 Military Affairs
- 1-13 Domestic Policy of USSR; Building of Communism in USSR
- 2. Natural Sciences. Mathematics.
- 3. Technology, Industry, Transport and Communication
 - 3-1 General
 - 3-2 Architecture. Building.
 - 3-3 Energy
 - 3-4 Radio
 - 3-5 Television
 - 3-6 Communications
 - 3-7 Mining
 - 3-8 Oil and Gas Industry
 - 3-9 Peat Industry
 - 3-10/Metallurgical Industries
 - 3-12
 - 3-13 Engineering Industry
 - 3-14 Chemical Industry
 - 3-15 Forestry and Woodworking Industries
 - 3-16 Light Industry
 - 3-17 Food Industry
 - 3-18 Transport
 - 3-19 Communal services. Trade. Catering.
 - 3-20 Printing Industry
 - 3-21 Film and Photographical Industry
- 4. Agriculture
- 5. Health. Medicine
- 6. Culture. Science. Education
 - 6-1 General
 - 6-2 Science. Research
 - 6-3 Pedagogy
 - 6-4 Organisation of Education in the USSR
 - 6-5 Teaching methods

- 6-6 Textbooks and Teaching Aids
- 6-7 Extra-curricular work. Children's institutions
- 6-8 Cultural work
- 6-9 Physical education and sport
- 6-10 Press. Publishing. Book Trade. Librarianship and Bibliography
- 7. Philology. Literature
 - 7-1 Linguistics
 - 7-2 Literature
 - 7-3 Prose
 - 7-4 Poetry
 - 7-5 Drama
 - 7-6 Children's Literature
 - 7-7 Folklore
- 8. Art. Philately
- 9. Music
- 0. Generalia (Encyclopaedias etc.)

EXPORTS - Books published in 1945 or before may only be exported from the USSR under licence from the Lenin Library. For directions to the relevant department, enquire in the *Stol Spravok* in the entrance hall to Reading Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4. You may have to pay a fee for the export licence. Books exported without a licence are liable for confiscation.

Books can be posted back to the UK from any post office. The assistant will check the dates of the books you wish to export, and wrap them. There is a small charge for this service. Postage is not very expensive, and the books may arrive in the UK within a fortnight.

BOOKSHOPS - The list gives details of the main bookshops in Moscow. There are in addition numerous stalls and kiosks all over Moscow. The list does not include ordinary small bookshops not specialising in a particular subject field. *Knizhnaya Moskva*

gives a brief description of many of these shops.

Most of the data in the present guide is taken from the following publications, or has been checked with them:

Moskva: *kratkii adresno-telefonnyi spravochnik Moskva*:
Moskovskii Rabochii, 1974

Kratkii spravochnik knigolyuba Moskva: Kniga, 1970

Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev book and record shops (ATR
Resource Centre Publications No. 9), Lancaster, 1974

Knizhnaya Moskva: spravochnik, putevoditel' Moskva, Reklama,
1974

The general information in the guide is based on a visit to
Moscow in November - December 1974.

The two main shops for all types of new books are:

Knizhnyi mir (ul Kirova 6. Metro - pl.
Dzherzhinskogo)

Moskovskii dom knigi (prospekt Kalinina 26. Metro - Arbat,
then short walk)

There are also specialist shops such as:

Pedagogicheskaya kniga (Pushkinskaya ul 7/5. Metro - pl.
Sverdlova)

Dom politicheskoi knigi (pr Khudozhestvennogo Teatra 6.
Metro - pl. Sverdlova, then on left
off Pushkinskaya ul)

Another shop specialising in education, with a useful section
of publishers' remainders, is:-

Magazin No. 55 Mosknigi, 2-yi Shchukinskii proezd 5. (Metro
Sokol; then take no. 100 bus from
bus-station behind the Metro
station)

Knizhnaya Moskva has an index of bookshops by subject;
there is also an out of date and not very useful classified list
in *Directory of bookshops in Russia*, Flegon Press, 1965.
Generally, specialised bookshops have names which reflect their

speciality, or the name of the publishing house for which they are an outlet.

SECONDHAND BOOKSHOPS - Some bookshops which deal mainly in new books have useful secondhand sections, e.g.:

Moskovskii Dom Knigi (prospekt Kalinina 26)

Akademkniga (ul Gor'kogo 8)

Voennaya kniga (Arbat 21)

Podpisnye izdaniya (Kuznetskii most 4)

Shops dealing entirely in secondhand books are marked with a * on the list. Selecting the best secondhand shops depends to some extent on the type of material you want. The two shops in the Arbat, and *Antikvar* (near the Metropol' hotel) had very good stocks of pre-1917 material. For education and social sciences the best shops seemed to be *Knizhnaya Nakhodka* (on Prospekt Marksa, between the Metropol' and pl Dzherzhinskogo), the shop in *Stoleshnikov Pereulok* (which runs between ul Gor'kogo and Petrovka ul, parallel to Kuznetskii most) and the shop in *Pushechnaya ul* (which runs from behind Detskii Mir to ul Neglinnaya). Almost all secondhand shops have a literature section; one of the largest is in *Pushkinskaya lavka* (Proezd Khudozhestvennogo Teatra, between Pushkinskaya ul and ul Gor'kogo).

'BOOKSHOP SAFARI' - If your time for book-buying is limited, it is probably a good idea to concentrate on the bookshops near pl Sverdlova. A possible route for a 'bookshop safari', covering a variety of bookshops (new, secondhand and specialist) follows:-

Metro pl Sverdlova. Up Prospekt Marksa to pl Dzherzhinskogo, visiting *Antikvar* and *Knizhnaya Nakhodka*. Cross pl Dzherzhinskogo to ul Kirova - *Knizhnyi mir* is a short way up this street. Next to it is a shop specialising in books from other Republics of the USSR. Return to pl Dzherzhinskogo, turn right and leave the square along ul Dzherzhinskogo, Kuznetskii most is on your left.

This street contains many specialist shops. It ends at *Pushkinskaya ul*, opposite *Pedagogicheskaya Kniga* and *Dom Politicheskoi knigi*. You can terminate the tour here by turning left down *Pushkinskaya ul* to return to *pl Sverdlova*. To continue the tour, walk along the continuation of *Kuznetskii most*, named *proezd Khudozhestvennogo teatra*, which has several specialist and second-hand shops. It ends at *ul Gor'kogo*. Turn left down *ul Gor'kogo* to *Prospekt Marksa* to end the tour. To take in more bookshops, turn right up *ul Gor'kogo* and visit *Akademkniga*. Retrace your steps past the statue of *Dolgorukii* and turn left into *Stoleshnikov Pereulok*. This takes you past several interesting bookshops before emerging into *Petrovka ul*. Turn right to return to *pl Sverdlova*.

POSTERS - *Knizhnyi mir* and *Moskovskii dom knigi* have good selections.

MAPS - Street maps and transport maps can usually be obtained from street kiosks or kiosks in the Metro.

There is a shop in *Kuznetskii most* which specialises in maps and atlases.

RECORDS, FILMS, SLIDES - As well as *Beriozka* shops and kiosks in the hotels and in the street, you can buy records, filmstrips and slides at specialist shops and some bookshops, such as:

'Melodiya', *prospekt Kalinina 40*. (Records)

Magazin Moskkul'ttorga No. 47, ul Mirova 17. (Records)

Moskovskii dom knigi, prospekt Kalinina 26. (Records, films,
slides)

GUM, Otdel gramplastinok, Krasnaya ploshchad' 3.

Diafil'my i diapozitivy, Stoleshnikov pereulok 5/20. (Films,
slides)

'Fili', *Fizkul'turny pr 11/25*. (Films, slides)

Major Moscow Bookshops

Shops dealing entirely in secondhand books are marked with an asterisk*.

"Akademkniga": No. 1 - ul. Gor'kogo, 8, t.229-21-84: No. 2 - ul. Vavilova, 55/7, t.135-63-49: No. 3 - Michurinskii prosp., 12, t.143-84-24

* "Antikvar" (No. 45 Mosknigi) - prosp Marksa, 1, t.223-09-17
"Arkhitekturnaya lavka" (No. 87 Mosknigi) - ul. Zhdanova, 11, t.228-93-74

"Atlas" (No. 86 Mosknigi) - Kuznetskii most, 9, t.228-61-09

* "Bukinist" (No. 28 Mosknigi) - Stoleshnikov per., 14, t.295-37-72; (No. 121 Mosknigi) - Leninskii pros., 69, t.134-23-78

* "Bukinisticheskaya kniga" (No. 71 Mosknigi) - Pushechnaya ul., 4, t.221-35-77

* "Bukinisticheskaya kniga", Oktyabrskaya ul., 290

* "Bukinisticheskie knigi" (No. 7 Mosknigi) - Stretenka, 9, t.228-96-36

* "Bukinisticheskii", Arbat 31, t.241-33-81

* "Bukinisticheskii", Arbat 36, t.241-33-87

* "Bukinisticheskii", ul. Chernyshevskogo 50, t.297-14-68

* "Bukinisticheskii", ul. Dimitrova 18, t.231-58-67

* "Bukinisticheskii", Preobrazhenskaya pl. 8, t.263-21-46

"Vestnik" (No. 167 Mosknigi) - M. Moskovskaya ul., 27, t.283-68-36

"Voennaya kniga": No. 1 - Arbat, 21, t.291-71-43; No. 2 - Khoroshevskoe shosse, 48, t.255-21-96

"Voskhod" (No. 158 Mosknigi) - Yartsevskaya ul., 34, t.141-44-42

"Vsemirnaya literatura" (No. 114 Mosknigi) - Izmailovskaya pl., 2, t.163-11-86

"Globus" (No. 104 Mosknigi) - Energeticheskaya ul., 8,
korp. 2, t.273-21-87

Dom voennoi knigi - Sadovaya-Spasskaya ul., 3, t.221-39-81

Dom knigi (Moskniga): No. 24 - Preobrazhenskyi val, 16,
t.263-22-75; No. 81 - Rusakovskaya ul., 27, t.264-80-78

Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi knigi (No. 115 Mosknigi) -
Leninskii prosp., 40, t.137-60-19

Dom politicheskoi knigi (No. 84 Mosknigi) - pr. Khudozhest-
vennogo teatra, 6, t.292-51-14

"Druzhba" (No. 1 Mosknigi) - ul. Gor'kogo, 15, t.229-53-83

"Zhurnalist", (No. 63 Mosknigi) - prosp. Mira, 57,
t.231-05-19

"Zarya" (No. 38 Mosknigi) - Otkrytoe shosse, 25, korp. 2,
t.167-73-13

"Zdorov'e" (No. 109 Mosknigi) - Begovaya ul., 11,
t.256-02-58

"Znanie" (No. 51 Mosknigi) - ul. Petra Romanova, 6,
t.279-58-61

Im. Ivana Fedorova (No. 153 Mosknigi) - ul. Kostyakova, 9a,
t.211-13-77

* "Inostrannaya bukinisticheskaya kniga" (No. 79 Mosknigi) -
ul. Kachalova, 16, t.290-40-82

"Inostrannaya kniga" (No. 64 Mosknigi) - Kuznetskii most,
18, t.228-20-21

"Iskra" (No. 134 Mosknigi) - Stavropol'skaya ul., 15,
t.170-19-29

"Iskusstvo" (No. 50 Mosknigi) - Arbat, 4, t.291-70-67

"Kniga - podarok" (No. 16 Mosknigi) - Stoleshnikov per., 16,
t.229-05-30

"Kniga - pochtoi" (No. 93 Mosknigi) - ul. Krzhizhanovskogo,
14, t.127-49-58

* "Knigi" bukinisticheskii, ul. Kirova 13, t.295-76-08

- Knizhnaya lavka pisatelei - Kuznetskii most, 18, t.221-22-98
- * "Knizhnaya nakhodka" (No. 32 Mosknigi) - prosp. Marksa (u pamyatnika pervopechatniku Ivanu Fedorovu), t.295-66-90
- Knizhnyi pavil'on patentnoi literatury, Druzhinnikovskaya ul. IIa, t.255-08-23
- "Knizhnyi mir" (No. 120 Mosknigi) - ul. Kirova, 6, t.228-35-67
- "Kolokol" (No. 88 Mosknigi) - ul. Chernyakhovskogo, 6, t.151-62-71
- "Kolos" (No. 39 Mosknigi) - prosp. Mira, VDNKh, t.181-94-68
- "Krasnaya Presnya" (No. 21 Mosknigi) - Krasnaya Presnya, 47/20, t.252-28-65
- "Krugozor" (No. 42 Mosknigi) - Leningradskoe shosse, 42, t.452-28-74
- "Lira" (No. 41 Mosknigi) - ul. Gertsena, 13, t.229-35-15
- "Luch" (No. 169 Mosknigi) - Polyarnaya ul., 3, korp.1, t.477-13-92
- Magazin standartov, Donskaya ul. 8, t.236-50-34
- "Meditinskaya kniga" (No. 47 Mosknigi) - Komsomol'skii prosp., 25, t.245-39-27
- "Mir" (No. 19 Mosknigi) - Leningradskii prosp., 68, t.152-48-61
- "Molodaya gvardiya" (No. 48 Mosknigi) - Komsomol'skii prosp., 42, t.242-37-27
- "Molodaya gvardiya" (Dom knigi, No. 185 Mosknigi) - B. Polyanka, 28, t.233-25-43
- "Moskva" (No. 100 Mosknigi) - ul. Gor'kogo, 8, t.229-64-83
- Mosknigi No. 55, 2-i Shchukinskii pr 5, t.196-65-60
- Moskovskii Dom knigi (No. 200 Mosknigi) - prosp. Kalinina, 26, t.290-35-80
- "Mysl'" (No. 77 Mosknigi) - Nagornyi bul'v., 4, t.127-48-85

"Nedra" (No. 59 Mosknigi) - Korovinskoe shosse, 20.korp. 1,
t.489-30-58

"Novella" (No. 94 Mosknigi) ul. Chkalova, 486, t.227-22-36

"Novinka" (No. 139 Mosknigi) - Gruzinskii per., 6,
t.254-79-10

"Ogonek" (No. 57 Mosknigi) - prosp. Mira, 2, t.228-81-55

"Pedagogicheskaya kniga" (No. 46 Mosknigi) - Pushkinskaya
ul., 7/5, t.229-43-92

Podpisnykh izdaniy (No. 20 Mosknigi) - Kuznetskii most, 4,
t.292-44-80

"Poeziya" (No. 160 Mosknigi) - Samotechnaya ul., 13,
t.281-62-72

"Priroda" (No. 98 Mosknigi) - Sushchevskii val, 3/5,
t.289-04-69

"Progress" (No. 85 Mosknigi) - ul. Zoi i Aleksandra
Kosmodem'yanskikh, 31, t.154-04-83

"Prometei" (No. 49 Mosknigi) - prosp. Mira, 184, t.283-43-24

"Propagandist" (No. 112 Mosknigi) - ul. Trofimova, 1/7,
t.279-56-61

* "Pushkinskaya lavka" (No. 14 Mosknigi) - pr. Khudozhestven-
nogo teatra, 5, t.229-38-42

"Raduga" (No. 97 Mosknigi) - Profsoyuznaya ul., 31,
t.125-03-61

"Rassvet" (Vseros. obshchestva slepykh) - Kievskaya ul.,
20, t.249-43-14

"Rovesnik" (No. 10 Mosknigi) - prosp. Mira, 79, t.281-30-90

"Svetoch" (No. 52 Mosknigi) - Solyanka, 1/2, t.295-09-00

"Serp i molot" (No. 66 Mosknigi) - Tulinskaya ul., 42,
t.278-63-89

"Sovetskaya Rossiya" (No. 25 Mosknigi) - Kutuzovskii prosp.,
4/2, t.243-31-57



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"Sovremennik" (No. 76 Mosknigi) - Erevanskaya ul., 24, korp. 1, t.115-03-66

"Sportivnaya kniga" (No. 4 Mosknigi) - Sretenka, 9, t.228-34-80

"Student" (No. 44 Mosknigi) - Pervomaiskaya ul., 52/54, t.165-36-47

"Taganskii" (No. 13 Mosknigi) - Vorontsovskaya ul., 2/10, t.271-14-03

Teatral'no-knizhnyi (VTO) - ul. Gertsena, 49, t.202-87-77

"Tekhnicheskaya kniga" (No. 8 Mosknigi) - Petrovka, 15, t.294-36-42

"Transportnaya kniga" (izd-va "Transport") - Sadovaya-Spasskaya ul., 21, t.262-25-13

"Ukrainskaya kniga" - Arbat, 9, t.291-70-34

"Urozhai" (No. 2 Mosknigi) - Sadovaya-Chernogryazskaya ul., 5/9, t.294-19-03

"Filateliya" (magaziny Soyuzpechat'): No. 1 - nab. Tarasa Shevchenko, 1/2, t.243-01-62; No. 2 - ul. Yablochkova, 8, t.218-43-42; No. 15 - Leninskii prosp., 92, t.131-97-88; No. 20 - ul. Volguna, 23, korp. 1, t.129-89-10

"Fili" (No. 107 Mosknigi) - Fizkul'turnyi pr., 11/25, korp. 6, t.148-35-12

Khudozhestvennye otkrytki, Kuznetskii most 22, t.228-35-29

Tsentr. kontora po rasprostraneniyu standartov, B Cheremushinskaya ul. 30, t.125-27-27

"Yunost" (No. 135 Mosknigi) - Novokhoroshevskoe shosse, 30, t.191-80-36

"Yuridicheskaya kniga" (No. 106 Mosknigi) - Kievskaya ul., 20, t.249-17-62

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